STANLEY'S CHARGES PROVEN

Letter Written by Assad Farran in 1888 Concerning the Rear Column.

Barttalot Was Merciless in His Cruelty and Allowed Men to Starve-Jameson Bought a Girl and Gave Ker to Cannibals.

Boston, Nov. 21.-In July, 1888, Assad Farran, the Syrian interpreter with Stanley's rear guard, wrote a letter to Mr. Camp, engineer of the upper Congo steamer Henry Reed, the property of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, describing events transpiring in the Stanley expedition, with special reference to the rear guard under Major Barttelot. This letter Mr. Camp sent to Mr. Lewis, a Baptist missionary at Lukungu. Mr. Lewis in turn sent a copy of it to Rev. Edward F. Merriam, assistant foreign secretary of the society, in Boston, and it is now published

for the first time. The letter is as follows: "Having been engaged in Mr. Stanley's expedition as interpreter through Africa I shall be glad to give some information about it. Mr. Stanley's idea was that it would take six months to reach Emin Pasha; six months to relieve him and settle his affairs, and six months to go back. When Mr. Stanley arrived at Zanzibar he took six hundred men from there, to carry the loads and twenty servant boys. With these and sixty Soudanese soldiers, which he engaged in Egypt, and sixteen men from Aden as interpreters, and ten white men he started the expedition. Before he left Zanzibar an engagement was made with Tippoo Tib that he should give him six hundred men when they arrived at Stanley Falls. The expedition went as far as the Yarowimi river. There they made a strong camp and Mr. Stanley, after staying there a week, took six hundred men and five officers, and left the rest at that camp in charge of Major Barttelot. Mr. Stanley left Yamboya camp on the 27th of June, 1887, promising to return about the 1st of November. The men who were left in camp had great difficulties, especially about their food, for in that place there was nothing but roots, and on these they fed for twelve months. Almost all the men became sick, and a good many died of starvation. The Major, who was in command, had many means of preserving the men if he had wished to. He had a great quantity of cloth, brass rods, beads, etc., which is the native money there, which he threw away at last. He cruelly treated the men, beating them 200 and 300 stripes at a time for small offenses, and even shot them. Tippoo Tib's men heard of this, and would not go with the expedition, and Tippoo Tib himself was sorry that he had an agreement to give Mr. Stanley 600 men. Twelve months elapsed, and they could get no men from Tippoo Tib to carry the loads and follow Mr. Stanley.

THE JAMESON INCIDENT. "During this time some deserters from Mr. Stanley arrived at the camp. We expected good news from Stanley, but there was nothing interesting except that many of the men were sick. At one time Mr. Stanley left forty on the way who would not march. The men went with him five months and did not reach the place he was going to, and therefore deserted. There were nine men-seven were eaten by cannibals and two reached the camp. After this the Major begged Tippoo Tib to give him some men, and, if necessary, to make a new contract and increase the men's pay, intending, if he refused, to throw their stuff into the river and go back to Zanzibar. He ordered J. S. Jameson, one of the white men, to go with an interpreter to Kosongo, a village belonging to Tippoo Tib, thirty days from Stanley falls by canoes, to try and get some men. Tippoo Tib got letters from Zanzibar urging him to send some men to look for Stanley, as news had reached them that he was dead. Therefore Tippoo Tib was obliged to give Jameson men. On this trip, Jameson being anxious to see how the natives eat each other, bought a girl about ten years old and gave her to the natives that he might see them eat her. They tied her to a tree, stabbed her twice in the bowels and then eight men rushed up with knives and cut her up and put her in their cooking pot. Jameson was pleased with the sight and made pictures of the same. As soon as they arrived in camp Major Barttelot intended to leave camp with the men and go to Wadelai to look for Mr. Stanley. Meanwhile two steamers arrived and took about half of the load back to Bangala. "Many things were thrown away and

given to the natives which would have saved all the men who died. We heard at that time that five hundred Zanzibaris and one white man from Stanley were at Uigi and going to Zanzibar, and that they were supposed to be the remainder of Stanley's expedition, but we could not believe this. as there was no foundation. The steamers returned a few men who were sick, but they were not supplied with food on the way. The expedition started after Stanley on the 12th of June, 1888." Mr. Stanley was seen this afternoon.

When shown the letter he said: "Yes, it's genuine and I'm glad to hear it. But it does not make the matter any stronger than it was. Jameson's own letter is the most damaging evidence against him. He was blinded by his scientific desire. would gladly prove Farran a liar, but after Jameson's letter how could I? When Bonny told myself and my officers about the trouble I did not believe it. Mr. Jameson was as nice a fellow as you ever saw, but he did not see the thing from a human stand-point. His science led him astray. Mr: Jameson was a rich man and the thought came that may be this man was black-mailing him for not paying his salary, but Jameson's letter settled it.'

Jameson Defended by His Brother.

LONDON, Nov. 22 .- The brother of Lieutenant Jameson writes to the Times a bitter complaint against Mr. Stanley's attack on Lieutenant Jameson after visiting his house and receiving his relative's hospitality. He quotes Lieutenant Jameson's diary in confirmation of the Lieutenant's own letters on the cannibal story. He says that Assad Farran hated Lientenant Jameson thoroughly, and was glad to slander him. The I ratenant's diaries, he says, are being pus d as speedily as possible, and will, when published show that the reviled man deserved a better fate. In conclusion the brother quotes a letter from Stanley's secretary, written in February last and approved by Stanley himself, testifying to the chivalrons feelings, noble energy and high merits of Lieutenant Jameson.

Are They Guilty of Manslaughter? LONDON, Nov. 22 .- The Chronicle announces that the Society for the Protection of Aborigines is considering the question whether, under an old English statute Troup, Ward and Bonny are not guilty of manslaughter in ordering the execution of the Soudanese Bugai.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Sylvester L. Lewis, of Fort Wayne, Gallant Cavalry Officer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 21.-Capt. Sylvester L. Lewis, of this city, died suddenly at midnight last night. He was in the best of health until 10 o'clock last evening, when he was stricken with apoplexy.

The death of Captain Lewis removes one of the best-known soldiers of northern Indiana, and a dashing cavalry officer of the late war. He was born in Pennsylvania fortythree years ago. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in a cavalry company from southern Indiana, and served with distinction until the close of the war, returning home as the captain of his troop. He served three months in Libby Prison. Captain Lewis was universally popular with the old soldiers, and no gathering at the camp-fire was complete without the Captain. He leaves a widow and three

and was the head of the company which purchased the great Buchanan distilling plant upon the failure of George Andrew Buchanan, six years ago. In 1873 Mr. Beckurts went to Denver and bought the Denver Tribune, and for two years was sole owner of the paper. He returned to Louisville in 1875.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Colonel Beverly Kennan, who served in the confederate army and navy, died suddenly in Brooklyn to-day of hemorrhage of the brain. After the rebellion Colonel Kennan entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt. He was born in Virginia and his father was a com-modore in the United States navy. CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Dr. Charles A. Miller, superintendent of Longview Asylum for the Insane, died this morning.

NON-PARTISAN PLATFORM

Christian Temperance Women Adopt Resolutions Defining Their Views.

No Attention Paid to Miss Willard's Request as to Change of Name-New York Selected as the Next Meeting Place.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21 .- The proceedings of the Non-partisan W. C. T. U. convention this morning were quite interesting throughout. After short addresses by Mrs. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, and other delegates giving personal experiences in temperance work, Mrs. Florence Miller, the recording secretary, read the records of the executive committee. Mrs. Miller read the telegram received yesterday from Miss Frances Willard protesting against the use of the words "nonpartisan," and said that the executive committee had considered the dispatch, and decided, as it was not officially addressed to the president, and as the association could not change the name for a year anyhow, no action would be taken. The editors of Prohibition papers were then requested to submit propositions for becoming organs of the national organization. Mrs. C. C. Alford, treasurer, reported that there was a balance on hand of \$50, with assets of \$621 and liabilities of \$350. Mrs. Leman, of the evangelistic committee, spoke of the work among foreigners. Her report of the Cleveland union was most gratifying. She said the foreigners were not so bad as represented. Seventy per cent. of the population was foreigners and they must be held and trained.

Mrs. Lukens, chairman of the committee on place of holding the next annual meet ing, reported that invitations had been extended from Chicago, Cleveland, Brooklyn and New York. Upon a vote being taken New York was selected as the place and November as the month for the next convention. An amendment to the constitution was presented, making all State officers eligible to seats in the national convention. The following delegates to the national congress, to be held at Saratoga next June, were then chosen: Mrs. Cornelia Alford, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Fairman, of New York; Mrs. Miller, of Ohio, and Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The resolutions adopted by the convention were lengthy, but they embody a staple platform. This report was adopted, section by section. The one most freely discussed pertained to the signing of a petition in regard to closing the Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath. The point most earnestly upheld was to the effect that such would imply sectarianism, which the constitution strictly forbids. Mrs. Aldrich, however, called attention to the fact that the body known as the "Sabbath Association" was non-sectarian, and yet could refer to the Sabbath in a civil meaning. This resolution, therefore, after an amendment to give it a civil effect, was passed. The "Y branch received a hearty indorsement in the resolutions. Gratitude was expressed to Congress for the recognition of the evil effect of the original-package system. The organization of juvenile societies and importance of temperance instruction in the schools, the necessity of vigorous work along the line of organization, renewed declaration that individual opinions should not be abridged, indorsement of temperance publications, and thanks to the press. the city, the people, and all who had contributed to the success of the convention were embraced in the resolutions.

The evening session was devoted to the "Y's" and to the Temperance Knights. The exercises were conducted by Miss Etta S. Beacomb, State organizer, and included an address of welcome by that lady; music by the choir of the North-avenue Church; exquisite solos by Mrs. T. J. Leak, of Allegheny; a paper on "Young We sen's Influence," by Miss Sophia Stonestreet, of Pennsylvania; an address by Miss Anna Edwards; a paper on "Scientific Temperance," by Emma Perkins, of Pennsylvania; an essay by Miss Maria Henion, of New York; recitatious by Miss Lottie Heiner and Miss Jennie Eggers, of Allegheny, and an address by Mrs. H. C. Campbell, of Cleve-

Ginger Ale and Cider Condemned. DETROIT, Nov. 21.—The Central Michigan W. C. T. U., in session here, have had under discussion the momentous question "Do we violate our pledge when we drink cider or ginger ale?" The discussion was a hot one, though the heat was all on one side, and the cider and ginger ale were well rossted. Aithough a few of the good housekeepers among them seemed inclined to champion the cause of gooseberry shrub, not a single voice was raised in defense of cider and ginger ale, and it was unanimously decided at the close of the discussion that these beverages are intoxicating and that to drink them is a violation of the pledge.

TIN-PLATE-MILL IN INDIANA.

Cleveland Capitalists Locate a Plant at Elwood That Will Employ 400 Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 21. - The Elwood Land Improvement Company yesterday succeeding in locating here a tin-plate-mill, organized largely by Cleveland capitalists. The mill will employ 400 men, of whom 250 will be skilled workmen, at wages ranging from \$3 to \$10 per day. Work will be begun on the buildings at once, and the owners expect to have the plant in operation by the time the new tariff goes into effect. or possibly a couple of months before. The abundance of natural gas was the great inducement that brought the plant to El-

"There is a very comfortable profit," said one of the projectors to your correspondent, in the manufacture of tin-plates at the prices that have ruled during the past two or three years, and so many mills are being projected that I do not look for any advance in prices, but the new duty gives us the assurance that the market will not be cut from under us by a wealthy combination of foreign makers, who can afford to do a losing business for two or three years to hold the market. No American capitalist has had the hardihood to fight the Welsh Tin Trust since it closed up the American mills some years ago by sending to all their customers a circular offering to cut in two any quotations the American manufacturers might make.

Swindled a Street-Car Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.-Luther Ewing, Representative of this city in the State Assembly for the past four years, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. Ewing has been employed by the Marketstreet Railroad Company for the past six-teen years as a collector, and it was his duty to collect the money deposited as fares in the horse cars and to take money from the conductors. He is charged with appropriating the money to his own use. He was caught in the act and confessed his guilt. It is not known how much he has stolen, but the company thinks it will amount to fully \$6,000.

Indicted for Mauslaughter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 .- The grand jury to-Children.

Other Deaths.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 21.—Hermagi Eckurts, president of the Anderson-Nelson Distilling Company, died here to-day. He was sixty-one years old and a native of Braunschweig. He has lived in Louisville since 1846, with the exception of two years,

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY

The Question Again Before the Supreme Court in the Case of Shibnya Juigaro.

Argument of Roger M. Sherman Frequently Interrupted by the Justices-Attempt to Show the New York Law Is Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The case of the Japanese Shibuya Juigaro, who is confined in Sing Sing prison, New York, under sentence of death by means of electricity, was argued before the United States Supreme Court to-day. The case comes here on appeal from a decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York declining to grant the writ of habeas corpus, which counsel for Juigaro had sought to obtain to compel Warden Brush to release the prisoner. The question at issue is the validity of the New York electrocution law, and the case is a sequel to the Kemmler execution. Roger M. Sherman, who was counsel for Kemmler, and who now represents Juigaro, bases his application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the execution of Kemmler demonstrates that electricity was not an instantaneous and painless method of death. It is asserted that the New York law violates the provisions of the federal Constitution forbidding "cruel and unusual punishment," and for that reason is unconstitutional and void. Attorney-general Tabor represents the State, and Mr. Sherman the prisoner. Mr. Sherman opened the argument with

the assertion that "this gradual burning at the wire instead of at the stake" is a refinement upon all cruelty which has ever been devised. He then took up the decision on the Kemmler case, and said that the present case differed from that in that the question here presented was made in which the State threatened to deal with Juigaro under a construction of the statute which the court held valid. He contended that that construction besides being erroneous mposed upon Juigaro a cruel and unusual punishment, exactly the same in its consequences to him as if the statute itself in terms prescribed these tortures.

Justice Field at this point interrupted the

argument and asked if it were counsel's contention that, assuming the law to be valid, it was to be executed in an unlawful way. Mr. Sherman responded that that was his primary contention in the case, and that he was fortified in his view by a decision in a Virginia case. He then took up the Kemmler case, and declared that the experience at that execution had established that death by means of electricity, as proposed by the New York statute, was cruel and unusual punishment, and deprived the person under sentence of life without that "due process of law" contemplated by the Constitution. He continued to press the point that electrocution was cruel and unusual punishment, when Justice Field asked if that was not the objection counsel had urged in the Kemmler case. Mr. Sherman said it was, but that since then the execution had taken place, and there had been a practical illustration of the fact that the objections raised to the mode of death proposed by the New York statute were well founded, and that the theory upon which the law was based was unfounded. The Court of Appeals had sustained statute in the Kemmler case upon the statement that the application of electricity in the mode prescribed must result in "instantaneous and painless death." The Kemmler execution, he averred, demonstrated that this was not the fact, and he furthermore asserted that the means about to be employed in Juigaro's case were not capable of producing instant death as the

electricity, if sufficiently intense-if kept up without interruption-will produce practically instantaneous death?" Mr. Sherman-On the contrary, there is grave reason to doubt whether artificial electricity, generated under present scien-

Justice Field-Is there any question that

statute contemplated.

tific conditions, will invariably cause im-mediate death, and we cite the Kemmler Justice Brewer-As a matter of fact, was not Kemmler dead in about four and one-

MUST PROVE ELECTRICITY WON'T KILL. Justice Field-It has got to be a fact that electricity sufficiently strong to produce instant death cannot be secured to bring the case here; and, the Justice added, "In hanging, bad machinery, too light weights, a bad rope may cause torture—that is a mere bungling execution of the law.

Mr. Sherman-This case is different, I think. If I should come here and say the rope is rotten, your Honor would say "We must presume the State will provide a strong rope," but here is a new and peculiar mode of killing a man by a force which is gov-erned by patents. Now, owners of these patents do not want the sale of the inventions restricted by the use of them in this manner. The State is not in the position of merely having to buy a strong rope. It may be the patents will expire some years hence, and the State can then go into the business of making dynamos. But it seems to me sufficient now to show that the only apparatus the State has got, and which it applied to Kemmler, has turned out to be insufficient for the purpose and violates the statute.

Counsel next made the point that the threatened infliction contravenes the express command of the statute by substituting an "interrupted" for a "continuous" current, and then read at much length a description of the scenes at Kemmler's execution, the manner in which the electricity affected him and the results of the autopsy, for the purpose of showing the theory upon which the law was passed had not been justified by its practical workings, and that there was reason to question whether execution by electricity did not produce greater pain than hanging. The proposition was then advanced whether, if Juigare could make good his allegations that the proposed method of death was unlawful the State of New Yerk could, under that statute, imprison him for life, the sentence of death being still in full force. Mr. Sherman had been diverted from the order of his argument by the questions of the justices, and when he again made the assertion that no means of artificially generating electricity now known can produce any other result than torture, and that the statute itself, therefore, was unconstitutional, his statement was again questioned, and Justice Field said he supposed it was an establised fact that electricity would cause death in a very

short time. Mr. Sherman responded that his observation was that it was very far from an established fact, and, on Justice Field's suggestion that in New York city persons have been killed in a short time by accidental contact with electric wires, counsel narrated the case of a lineman in front of the Park Theater in New York whose death did not occur until he was in an ambulance wagon on the way to the hospital. He said in this case all the conditions were tavorable to good conductivity of electricity, and the man had received a shock directly from a dynamo of known 2,000 volts without being instantly killed. He maintained the resistance of different people varied greatly, and Juigaro's resistance he placed at 550,000 ohms, which, he said,

was not an extravagant estimate. In the course of these remarks Mr. Sher-man having alluded to the Birchall hanging as causing death after torture, Justice Gray remarked: "Does not that show that the old fashion of hanging is cruel and

Mr. Sherman-I think it is cruel, but I don't think it is unusual. The prisoner's counsel closed with the statement that it seemed to him a new condition was presented as to the constitutionality of the State statute, and that unless it was to be assumed, against counsel's offered proof, that electricity would do what Kemmler's case proved it will not do, the court must direct the issuance of the writ.

Attorney-general Tabor followed in a brief address in behalf of the State. As he understood it, either hanging or electricity had too much cruelty to suit counsel. He declared that the State, on trial of the Kemmler case and in the practical execution of the law, had settled the whole question of the constitutionality of the statue. At first the State had been told it could not kill a man by electricity, and then that it could not do so without causing such pain as to make the statute in conflict with that Constitution. The Kemmler execution had vindicated the hu-

mane men who framed the law, and the only difference between this case and that of Kemmler was that counsel now wanted to prove what the court would not take notice of then, and, in addition, to prove, if possible, that the actual execution had shown exactly what he wanted to prove then. He concluded by asking a speedy termination of the case.

AMERICAN BISCUIT TRUST.

A Member of the Pool Kicks Out of the Traces, and Says the Combine Is Illegal.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.-Klotz & Fitzpatrick, who owned a large bakery in this city, were induced in August last to enter the American Biscuit Trust and pool their earnings. They state that they found that the company was working against their interests, and they asked for information which was not given them. Klotz & Co. therefore concluded to conduct the business in their own way without consulting the trust. Yesterday the American Biscuit Company went into court and obtained an injunction restraining Klotz from interfering with their business, and appointing another agent to take charge of the establishment. Thereupon Klotz & Co. filed a petition in court averring that they were induced under false pretenses and fraudulent representations to sign documents making their firm a member of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company. They ask that all such documents be declared null and void. They further declare that the trust never paid them any money nor fulfilled the obligations assumed under the so-called agreement. They further represent that they have since ascertained that the objects and purposes of said American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company are violative of the provisions of Act No. 86, of 1890, of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, as being a corporation or combination in the restraint of trade and commerce and prohibited by the laws of this State and of the United States, with which fact petitioners were not acquainted on the first day of August, 1890, when the nominal sales aforesaid were made, said charter never having been exhibited until months thereafter. The Alliance Organizations.

Iowa Register. ence between the political methods of the Southern Farmers' Alliance and the National Farmers' Alliance. The Southern body is principally political, and it boidly strikes out to gain power through the election of officials of all classes who are members of its own organization. The contests made in the name of the Alliance in Kansas and Nebraska, at the recent election, were made by the Southern Alliance, which has the field in those States. The National Farmers' Alliance has so far eschewed politics and confined its work entirely to legitimate efforts to better the condition of the farmer in every material respect, without interfering with or seeking to influence the political convictions of its members. The lowa Alliance is under the control of the national organization, and so far it has been able to accomplish great good for its members and for the cause of agriculture

The Election Bill. Philadelphia Press. It may be that the pending election bill when enacted, as we confidently expect it to be, will not realize all the expectations of its authors. Nevertheless, the Republicans will have done their duty when they have made the law as perfect as possible. That the Bourbons are so intensely hostile to the measure is the best evidence that they believe it will, if enacted, destroy in a large measure the tyranny which they exercise throughout the South. When Congress proposed the amendment to the Constitution which conferred the right of suffrage on the freedmen of the South it reserved the right to enforce this power by appropriate legislation. The pending elections bill is appropriate legislation which ex-perience has proved to be necessary in order to prevent the fifteenth amendment from becoming wholly inoperative in the Southern States.

A Structure of Lies.

It is a fact that thousands of people are made to believe that a tax is paid on everything that is sent out of the country. What else can they believe when they are told by men on whom they rely that the tariff prevents exports. They are made to believe also that the tariff puts a duty on everything they buy whether made abroad or in this country. We once heard a Democratic speaker assure Michigan lumbermen that the mill-owner had to pay the government \$2 for every thousand feet of lumber, and that of course he took it out of their wages. And they believed him. And worse still thousands of people are made to believe that the taxes paidto the county treasurers are collected because of the tariff.

Democratic Love for the Soldiers. Evansville Courier (Dem.)

If we go on pensioning the deserters, coffee-coolers, bounty-jumpers and other rascals-who ought to be supported, if supported by the government at all, within the walls of the penitentiary —the money must be raised by taxing the incomes of the rich. The people do not propose to submit any longer to being robbed and plucked to the bone by shameless professional pension grabbers and pension claim agent rogues. Either the pension roll must be weeded out so that only the disabled sol diers shall remain, or the whole bill will have to be collected out of the incomes of

Thurman in a New Role.

Of all the admiring audiences Judge Thurman had on Thursday, possibly the most enthusiastic one was held at his old home after he had passed out of the hands of the barber. His dress suit had been donned, all was readiness for the great event, when his grandchildren went in to call upon him. All admired the gorgeous ness of the old grandfather, and a little five-year-older, after due deliberation, said Well, gan-pa, you is a dude."

In a Different Shape.

The new tariff law was just three and a half weeks old when the recent election occurred; and practically, in actual results. the people had no experience as to the working of the law. The law, for purely election purposes, was most shamefully misrepresented and lied about by Democratic free-traders. The matter before the people will stand in a very different shape two years hence.

With Another Tribe Trown In.

Kansas City Times. There is a star in the west. The light of Red Messiah rises along the upper waters of the Missouri, where wait the Sionx. Down among the Indians of the Territory the same beam of promise glistens upon the horizon. The government should be alert. Many settlers' lives may pay the penalty of supineness. Any one of them is worth a whole tribe of Indians.

The Issue in 1892.

The logic of events point strongly to the probability that Mr. Cleveland will be the next candidate of the Democracy for President of the United States, and that the question of free trade or protection will be the great factor in that political struggle. The Republican party will and should welcome the issue, and expect to win in 1892. as it did in 1888.

A Howl Would Be Raised. The proposition of the German government to pay Dr. Koch one million marks for

this country; but what would be said if the government of the United States should undertake to pay any such sum for a patent medicinef Lost by Republican Indifference.

his consumption cure and place it at the

service of the people is warmly approved in

Chicago Inter Ocean. In no instance in the North did any Democrat win this year by an increase of Democratic votes. Republicans simply allowed the election to go by default.

THE Indiana Paper Company, manufacturers of paper and paper bags, have removed from 21, 23 and 25 East Maryland street, to 27 and 29 same street-next door

Nine Out of Ten

Persons one meets have catarrh in a mild or aggravated form, and yet comparatively few pay any attention to it, not seeming to realize until too late that other dangerous diseases, such as bronchitis and consumption, are very sure to follow if the trouble is not arrested. Catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, to effect a thorough cure.

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh for a good many years. I tried nearly everything I heard of, and also many different physicians, with little or no benefit, until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I am now using with good results.' MRS. A. R. DUNHAM, Omaha, Neb.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave, me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house, as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth street, N. W., Washington, D. C. "This certifies that I was cured of a bad case of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla two years ago."

WM. H. NOYES, East Jefferson, Mo. Sarsaparilla Hood's

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

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PANGBORN & SEGUR, General Agents, 94 East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CASH CAPITAL,

DUNN-Jacob Piatt sr., Nov. 21, at 1:15 a.m. aged seventy-nine years. Funeral from the residence, 3-9 College avenue, at 2 o'clock this after-KOLLER-E. H. Koller, Nov. 20, at 12:45, aged seventy-three years and eleven months. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 23, at 2 p.m., at the house, No. 150 North State avenue. Services at the German Lutheran Trinity Church, corner East and Ohio streets, at 2:30 p. m.

BECKER—Suddenly, Mrs. Charles Becker, of per-itonitis, aged twenty-six years and three moths. Bu-rial at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

CROWDED OUT.

An Indianapolis Establishment That Needed Room to Spread Its Wings. The Indiana Paper Company, W. O. De Vay president, has been fairly crowded out of Nos. 23 and 25 East Maryland street by increase of business. I has not removed far-only to the next building, Nos. 27 and 29 East Maryland street-but thereit has, at least for some time to come, simple room. The new building is 33 by 200 feet, with four stories and a basement, and

this the Indiana Paper Company, the only exclu-

sively paper house in the State, has filled with

This company carries in stock all kinds and every variety of paper. The company manufact ures nev s. ocok, manilla, straw, rag and express papers, and it also one of the largest paper-bag manufacturers in the West. The success of this company has been in every way deserved. It is looked upon as one of the big institutions of the

WHILE the fields we're roaming over, Breathing new-mown hay and clover, We'll think of her, as is our wont, Whose teeth and breath are, every day, White as white clover-sweet as hay, And all from using Sozodont.

Terrible Skin Disease

Head, Arms and Breast a Solid Scab Cured by Cuticura Remedies for \$3.75. I used two bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent three boxes of Cuticura, and one cake o Cuticura Soap and am cured of a terrible skin

and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dol-lar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and I began to think incurable; but it began to heal from the first application. ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

The Prairie Digs

Two years ago a form of skin disease was prevalent in this vicinity, and variously named prairie digs," "scratches," etc., but was proba bly better named simple itch. From my own experience I can say that two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, six boxes of Cuticura and two cakes of Cutieura Soap effected a cure for a family of seven, and there has been no return of the disease. We have confidence in the remedies. A. S. PEACOCK, Wakeeney, Kan.

RESOLVEN The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

Weak, Painful Kidneys

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts.

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Music-books, Singing Class Books, Oratorios, Cantatas, Quartets, Chorals, Octavo Pieces, etc., etc. JEHOVAH'S PRAISE. \$1, or \$9 doz. Emerson.
Is a large, first-class, Church Music-book, full of
the best Metrical Tunes, Anthems and Singingclass Elements and Music. EMERSON'S EASY ANTHEMS, 80c, \$7.20 doz GABRIEL'S NEW AND SELECTED ANTHEMS

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60c, or \$6 doz.; DOW'S RESPONSES AND SENTENCES, 80c, or \$7.20 per doz.; SANTORAL, \$1 or \$9 doz.; Palmer a. d Trowbridge, Are new and thoroughly good books. CARL ZERBAHN'S ATLAS, \$1, or \$9 per doz. EMERSON'S CONCERT SELECTIONS, \$1, \$9 do

FOR THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS-Caught Napping—30c, \$3 doz. Lewis. Mary's Stocking—20c, or \$1.80 doz. Shogren. Jingle Bells—30c, \$3 per doz. Lewis. King Winter—30c, \$3 per doz. Xmas at the Kerchiefs—20c, \$1.80 doz. Lewis. Christmas Gift - 15c, \$1.80 per doz. Rosabel. Kingdom of Mother Goose—25c, \$2.28 doz. Any book mailed for retail price.

Are excellent for Conventions.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

DIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-Northeast corner New York and Pennsylvania streets. Bev. W. F. Taylor, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER Of Ohio and Delaware streets. D. R. Lucas, pastor. Subject, 10:45 a.m., "Some Revivals Needed," 7:45 p. m., "Skepticism and Its Unsolved Miracle." Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m., Howard Cale, Superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m., Harry Hawkins, Leader. Thanksgiving service at 10:30 on Thursday. Subject of sermon by Pastor, "Should America Praise Jehovah?" All are welcome to these services.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Corner Meridian and New York streets. Oscar C. McCulloch, minister. Sunday, Nov. 23. 9:30—Sunday-school; 9:30—Class in social aspects of Christianity; 10:45—Morning service; Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., of Meridian-street Church, will preach. 7:45—Evening service, Prof. Earnest Huffeut, of the State University, will give an address; subject, 'Job." Monday, Nov. 24, 7:30—Class in Short-hand; 7:45—Class in Lowell; 4:15—Girls' class in Physical Culture, Tuesday, 4:15—Boys' class in Physical Culture, 7:30—Young Men's class in Physical Culture. Wednesday, 4:30—Class in Browning; 7:45—Class in Dante, Thursday, Midweek Meeting omitted. Friday, 7:30—Class in Short hand; 7:30—Class in Modern History—French Revolution; 7:30—Choir practice. Saturday, 9:30—Boys' class in physical culture; 2:15—Girls' class in physical culture. DLYMOUTH CHURCH-Corner Meridian an

MENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCO pal Church—Corner of Central avenue and But-ler street. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Alexander Martin, D. D., of DePauw Uni-versity. Class-meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCO MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church—The Rev. N. A. Hyde, D. D., of
the Congregational Church, will preach at 10:30 a.
m, and the pastor, the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D.,
in the evening at 7:50. Sunday-school at 2:15, Y. P.
S. C. E. at 3:45. Thursday, at 10:30 a. m., union
Thankagiving service will be held in the church.
The pews will be free and every body welcomed.
There will be special music by the choir and a sermon by the pastor.

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH—Northeast Corner Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., pastor. Regular class-meetings at 9:15 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; also, at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. On Thursday, Thanksgiving day, there will be a union Thanksgiving love-feast in this church. commencing at 10:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to these meetings.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — South-west corner Pennsylvania and New York streets. There will be no preaching to-morrow, the pastor having been called to his former home on account of the death of a relative. Sunday-school meets at 9:30 a. m. The Young People's Society meets at 6:45 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting on Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

CECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner Joseph A. Milburn, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Thursday evening service, prayer-meeting at 7:30. SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORner of Cedar and Elm streets. R. V. Hunter,
pastor. Preaching next Sabbath by the pastor.
Subject for morning. "A Nobler Life;" subject for
evening, "What 'a Certain Rich Man' Did." Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:30 p. m.
Junior Y. P. S. C. E., at 9:30 a. m. Prayermeeting and Teachers' Meeting on Wednesday
evening of this week. Sunrise prayer-meeting
on Thanksgiving morning, 6:30, by the Endeavor
Society. Kindergarten each morning throughout
the week. The public is welcomed. TABERNACLE CHURCH—Corner Meridian and Second streets. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., pattor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 3:45 p. m. Services Indianola and Mt. Jackson Chapels at 7:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT. GRESH'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMY. SOMETHING NEW-\$1 AN HOUR EASIL made by agents, male or female. Sample and particulars free. OHAS. E. MARSHALL

A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS. OFFICE 6912 Indiana ave. Would you review the past, learn of the present and future and if sick, in touble, do not fail to consult the Doctor at once DEST INVESTMENTS IN INDIANA-SIXT D cents monthly matures \$100; Debentures pay ten per cent; secured by first mortgages, to double your investment, payable semi-annualy. Loans 6 per cent. C. W. PHILLIPS, Resident Manager, 83 East Market street.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. MEN WANTED-LOCAL AND TRAVELING.
Positions permanent or part time. Salary from start, Experience unnecessory. BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill. SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL MANUFAC-Sturer's line of Dress Goods, Cottonades, Jeans and Cassimeres, as a side line, to retailers. Liberal commission. THE PURNELL DALE MILLS, Box 560, Philadelphia. GENTS AND ORGANIZERS WANTED-FOR A the best Beneficial Order in existence. It wil pay you to start a branch or come and join. benefits, loans to members, and \$1,000 paid in full at the end of five years. Call or address S. WHEEL.

ER. National Organizer, Order of Prosperity, 1025 Arch St., Philadelphia WANTED-A LIVE ENERGETIC PARTY IN V every place to introduce our goods. We have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between new and the holidays.
Will pay a salary of \$75.00 per month if preferred,
and furnish a team free. Address at once. STAND.
ARD SILVER WARE CO., Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE-DOUBLE DWELLING, DOWN COR SALE-GROCERY-WE HAVE FOR SALE L a new clean stock of processes, in one of the best locations in the city. Will invoice about \$1,200. M. O'CONNOR & CO., 47 and 49 S of eridian st.

FOR SALE - FLANNEL BLANKETS AND skirting at greatly reduced prices. We desire to close out our stock left over from the fire. We are selling flannels, former price 50c now 35c; blankets, former price \$5 to \$5.50 per pair, now \$3.50 to \$4; sairts extra heavy fine wool, former price \$1.40 each, now \$1. We also have wool batting for comforts. C. E. GEISENDERFF & CO., Woolen Factory. FOR SALE—A BAND-SAW-MILL WITH ALL modern improvements, located on Tolman ave. and Twelfth street. Chicago, Ill. Good yard accommodations or would accept a good partner who would furnish capital to stock same. Could deliver 300,000 feet of wainut logs at short notice at mill. If not o herwise disposed of this property will be sold at public auction on December 1. Plant cost \$11,000. For particulars address, M. VON PLATEN, 30 to 40 Tolman avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum

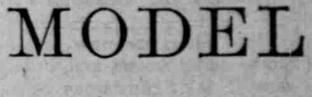


IF YOU WEAR PANTS

It may interest you to know that this is the last day of our GREAT PANTS SALE. MEN'S PANTS worth \$5, \$4.50 and \$4 for

\$3.37.

Open till 10:30 o'clock tonight.





AMUSEMENTS.

- HOUSE TO-NIGHT. THIS AFTEROON. NATURAL GAS

In a new meter. As presented by the inimitable comedians, And a superior company of fun-makers. PRICES-Orchestra and orchestra circle, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. Seats on sale, GRAND OPERA - HOUSE Commencing Monday, Nov. 24—Three Nights Only— Engagement of

MONDAY AND TUESDAY-BEAU BRUMMELL. Wednesday Night-Great Double Bill-LESBIA and DR. JEKYL AND MR. HYDE. PRICES—All seats on first floor, \$1; first three rows in balcony, reserved, 75c; admission to balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Sale now in progress.

RICHARD MANSFIELD

GAVE UP A HOME

For No Cause and Got No Benefit from It-Was Only Cheated Out of a Nice Little House and Lot.

"I have called to let you know that I am cured. and am glad of it, and know that you will be glad to hear it, for you know that I Mad a stubborn case of sciatic rheumatism, and came to see you. on crutches, and had hard work to get along, even then. I have been at work now for over four months at my trade, and have not lost a single day in all that time. As I told you when I came, I had not done a day's work for over a year, and had spent my little home with doctors trying to get well. Now I am well and glad.



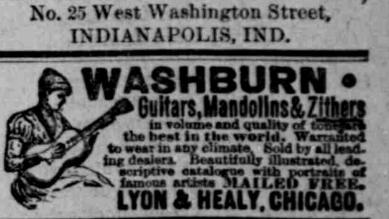
Thus spoke Mr. James Nichols, of 712 North Mississippi street. He continued: "I suffered for a long time, and had to give up everything, but could find no relief. Ofter at night I have laid and prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. But it seemed that my prayers were to be answered in another way than by death, and that was by the gift of the priceless Gun Wa Chinese Hero Remedies. I am now doing as much work as I ever could, and am earning good wages, and hope that I may be able to regain what I have thrown away.
"I have come to ask that this be published, so that some other sufferer may find relief the

The Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s Remedies are sold only at the company's parlors, at 25 West Washington street.
CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE, If the remedies wi'l help you they will be sold you; if not, you will be frankly told so. Call and ascertain your condition.
PERSONS AT A DISTANCE WHO CANNOT CALL ARE INVITED TO CORRESPOND. The various Remedies can be sent safely and secure

same as I have"

PARLORS OPEN-9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m. GUN WA CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO.,

from observation by mail or express to all parts



Sale of Unclaimed Freight, Etc. The following unclaimed property, now in our Warehouse unless charges are paid and property removed before the day of sale), will be sold at Public moved before the day of sale), will be sold at Public Auction to satisfay charges.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 15, 1890, at our Warehouse, 68 and 70 South Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind., continuing from day to day until sale is completed.

Two boxes books, Potts and Haywood; one box, one trunk, Mrs. Emily Lewis; one box merchandise, W. H. Weaver; one crated water closet, J. H. Farrell; one lot household goods, John Springsteen; one one trunk, N. D. Carroll: four school seats, John Wilson; nine forks and one screw, J. O. D. Lilly: one lot son; nine forks and one screw, J. O. D. Lilly; one household goods, S. Poilock; one box household goods, John Primrese; one box, John C. McClain; one case, one barrel, four boxes, etc., S. W. Messick; one case, one barrel, lour boxes, etc., S. W. Messick; one box, one sewing-machine, John Harrison; four crates picture frames, S. E. Rhodes; one lot household goods, Mrs. Netile Burton; one sideboard, L. G. Payne; one lot household goods, Mrs. E. Eckert; one lot household goods, Mrs. S. Rhodes; one lot household goods, Mrs. S. Rhodes; one lot household goods, Mrs. S. Braxton; one lot household goods, Wm. Hild, ad-B. Braxton; one lot household goods, Wm. Hild, administrator Mrs. C. Bruner; one lot household goods, Mrs. L. Gardner; lot painters' sundries, C. Daner; one lot household goods, G. B. Cooper; one lot household goods, Mrs. S. Combs; one lot heusehold goods, Joshua Middleton; one lot household goods, Joshua Middleton; one lot household goods, David Yat-s; one gram drill, E. Over; one lot household goods, Bud St Clair; four fan-mills, Staples & Barnett; two plaws, S. J. Hadley & Son; one cultivator, Montauk Plow Company; one lot household goods, Mrs. F. Wright; one couble grain cleaner, Gibson & Co.; six crates wood patterns, C. E. Gregory; four sulky plows, unknown; one plow and fixtures, E. Over; one lot household goods, G. S. Mangon; one lot household goods, G. S. Mangon; one lot household goods, Ross Vaness.

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